[THURSDAY, *March* 7, 1771.] (285) [NUMB. 1470.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY 21	2	after 6	18	before 6	
FRIDAY ☾	3	6	17	6	
SATURDAY 23	4	6	16	6	
SUNDAY 24	5	6	14	6	
MONDAY 25	6	6	13	6	
TUESDAY 26	6	6	11	6	Laſt qu. Friday next.
WEDNESDAY 27	7	6	10	6	

Days 10 Hours 54 Minutes the 7th.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to the Proprietors of Lands in this Province, who are in Arrear to his Majeſty for Quit Rents, that unleſs ſuch Arrears are paid off before the firſt Day of May next, the neceſſary Steps will be then taken for the Recovery of the ſame, as the Law directs, without any further Notice.

ANDREW ELLIOT, Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office, New-York, 18th Feb. 1771. 68—

To all the Friends of LIBERTY.

THIS early Notice is given, that for celebrating the Repeal of the oppreſſive Stamp-Act, ample Proviſion will be made on the 18th March next, at HAMPDEN-HALL, that the Anniverſary may be kept, with proper Feſtivity and Decency; and for this Purpoſe, a cordial Invitation is hereby tender'd, to all the well affected to ſo general and important a Cauſe. 61 72

ALL Perſons that have any Demands againſt the inſolvent Eſtate of Robert Griffith, are requeſted immediately to ſend their Accounts proved, to *John Aſlop*, or *John R. Myer*, in order to fix the Dividend; Thoſe that have Bonds are to reckon the Intereſt up to 17th October 1769, and no longer, his Diſcharge being ſigned that Day. 69 72

To be LET,

THE Dwelling Houſe and Lot of Ground, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. William Stevens, on the Eaſt Side of the Broad Way, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Pierre De Peyſter. The Houſe is convenient, the Lot large and in good Order. For further Particulars apply to Robert Watts or John Jay. 69 72

To be SOLD by

Frederick De Peyſter,

At Mr. James De Peyſter's in Broad-Street, the following Articles,

DIFFERENT Sorts of SILKS.	BROWN SUGAR.
SWEET OIL of the beſt Sort.	GREEN TEA.
POWDER SUGAR.	CAMBRICKS.
	LAWNS.
	GAUZES, &c.

Wanted immediately,

(Till of AGE.)

A Lad who can write a good Hand and underſtands Accounts. For further Particulars enquire of the Printer.

HISTORY.

AS the completion of the grand Feaſt of hiſtorical Entertainment, by the Publication of the Third Volume of Robertſon's celebrated Hiſtory of Charles the Fifth is near at hand, all Gentlemen that poſſeſs a ſentimental taſte, ſo as to wiſh for a Participation of this elegant

XENOPHONTIC BANQUET,

At the moderate price of Three Dollars (although the Britiſh edition cannot be imported for leſs than Fifteen Dollars) are requeſted to ſend their names as encouragers of it, to any of the Bookſellers in Boſton, New-York, or Philadelphia, or to Mr. Williams, in Annapolis—Mr. James M'Beth, in Baltimore—Mr. Benjamin Poultney, in Lancaſter—Mr. Dunlap Adams, in Trenton—Mr. Iſaac Collins, in Burlington—Mr. Samuel Orne, in Salem, New-England—Mr. William Appleton, in Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

N. B. The Firſt and Second Volumes are already publiſhed, and may be had at the above mentioned places, at One Dollar each Volume.

Thurſday laſt arrived here the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Goodridge, in ten Weeks from Falmouth, but brings no Advices ſo late as we already have had by Way of Boſton:—We have Papers by her to the 15*th of December, from which we have extracted the following Articles, viz.*

LONDON, *Nov.* 27.

WHEN the Miniſtry applied laſt week to the S——ſh ambaſſador purſuant to the directions brought back by Mr. Potter from the court of Madrid for accommodating the diſpute, purſuant to the powers granted to him by his Court, he aſſured them that it was not in his power to treat on that ſubject with any ſafety, till the return of another courier whom he diſpatched on Tueſday to Madrid.—During theſe repeated delays, the Spaniſh fleet ſail on their appointed expedition, while our's remain ſafe in port.

It is ſaid 20 large flat-bottomed boats of an entire new conſtruction, and capable of mounting the heavieſt artillery, are ordered to be built with all expedition.

A letter from Genoa ſays, "The ſenate are very uneaſy at the near proſpect of a war between Great-Britain and France, as in that caſe the court of Verſailles will call upon the Republic to fulfill certain private engagements ruinouſly entered into by the treaty concerning Corſica."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to his friend in London, Nov. 21.

"A new grievance of an intereſting nature calls loudly for redreſs; and that is, a combination amongſt the Bankers not to diſcount any bills or notes, which has given ſuch a ſtagnation to trade as cannot well be expreſſed. What firſt gave riſe to this was, Lord D—l wanted to remit a large ſum of money to England, which his banker would not negotiate under a premium which his Lordſhip thought too exorbitant. The conſequence of which was, he carried over the ſpecie himſelf, to the amount of no leſs a ſum than 175,000l. which threw ſuch an inſtant check on the circulating caſh of this kingdom, as to produce the above effect."

Dr. Lucas is expected over here early next month, with the petition of the freemen and citizens of Dublin, to the amount of ſeveral thouſand names. Some of the requiſitions of the ſaid petition are, to curtail the penſion-bill, reſtore the uſual ſitting of the Parliament, recall the preſent Lord-Lieutenant, and to call a *certain Secretary* to account for his unconſtitutional proceedings during his exerciſe of that office.

A Great Perſonage lately cenſured his brother very ſeverely for his irregular courſe of life; and particularly on account of his unbridled paſſion for intrigue. You ſee, ſays he, what a ſum I have to pay for you; you are ſenſible of the diſgrace you bring on our family, and how unworthy it is not to follow our better example. The young buck, with his uſual levity, turned round upon his heel, whiſtled (for he is fond of muſic) and then left the room, humming to himſelf, *My mother did ſo before me.*

A correſpondent aſſures us, that the following anecdote is literally true.——When the friends of the Kennedays had brought the widow Bigby to terms, and the ſum agreed to be paid her fixed on, a day was appointed for her receiving it; ſhe was punctual to the appointment, and brought an old woman with her. The money was counted on the table before her, and ſhe was deſired to take it: but ſhe immediately exclaimed, "No! It is the price of my poor huſband's blood, and I will never touch the money; and took out her handkerchief to receive the falling tears. They preſſed her again to take it, and to baniſh ſuch gloomy thoughts; but ſhe ſaid, "I never can conſent, indeed I can't;"—and lowering her voice a little,—"Won't my friend's taking it," meaning the old woman, "do as well?" Upon her being anſwered that it was not ſo proper, that ſhe muſt take it herſelf, "Muſt I," returned the diſconſolate widow, holding up her apron, and burſting into tears, "Well, then throw it into my apron, for I can never bear to touch it."

The following odd, but true circumſtance happened a few weeks ago at Paris:—Two gentlemen going to a maſquerade, went to a place where habits are hired, in order to dreſs themſelves; accordingly, one of them took it into his head to be dreſſed in reſemblance of the Devil, the other ſomething elſe, leaving their own clothes behind them till the next day. When the maſquerade was over they called a coach, and the gentleman Devil was ſet down near his own houſe: the other went home in the coach. Mr. Devil knocked at his door, which the footman opened, and ſeeing the Devil, flapped it to in a great fright, and fainted away. The gentleman not being able to gain admittance, walked a little way to ſeek for a lodging: at laſt he ſpied a light, and a door on the jar, which he entered, and ſaw nobody but a Miniſter attending a corpſe, (which is cuſtomary there); the pious man being aſleep, the gentleman did not diſturb him, but ſat himſelf down and went to ſleep alſo. Some time after, the Miniſter awaking, and ſeeing he had got the Devil to bear him company, ran out in a fright, and preſently came back with a number of people; who all ſtood at the door to look at his Highneſs, but no one durſt advance within. In this ſcene of aſtoniſhment, the people began to upbraid the holy father (who bore but a very indifferent character) and inſiſted upon his going in to aſk the Devil his buſineſs, which he refuſed: during this the gentleman waked, and was ſurprized to ſee ſuch a mob gathered at the door; and upon his advancing towards them, they flew back with precipitation, which he ſoon gueſſed the reaſon of, and immediately diſcovered himſelf, much to their ſatisfaction.

They write from Mancheſter, that as the ſhip Mars was going out of Liverpool, for Jamaica, attended by ſeveral gentlemen, clerks, women, and pilots, to the amount of 22 perſons, the pilot boat, meeting with a ſtrong eaſterly wind, and loſing her ſtays, was driven upon Hoyle's-bank, where ſhe ſtruck; moſt of the people immediately took to the punt, but ſhe ſinking in the breakers, and it being an ebb tide, was driven on the bank again; when ſhe was relieved eleven men got into her, to fetch the people on ſhore from the pilot boat, but the tide being againſt them, eight of the men died at the oar with the fatigue; the pilot boat was beaten to peaces, and all the perſons on board periſhed, (among whom was the owner of the ſhip) except two pilots and a clerk; one of the pilots ſons being quite ſpent with rowing, came to his father, laid his head on his knee, and inſtantly expired at his feet.

The Duke of Richmond aſſerted in a certain aſſembly, that upwards of two thouſand of the beſt Engliſh ſailors are at this time rotting in the jails of Spain, having been ſeized on frivolous pretences; many of them on no other charge than that of having a ſingle dollar in their pockets.

The following is a fact: An Iriſhman at a certain coffee-houſe, who ſeemed to have the appearance of a gentleman, explained to ſome company the *true* meaning of the proverb, "What's one *man*'s meat is another *man*'s poiſon," in the following manner: "You know, gentlemen, (ſaid he) hemlock is deadly poiſon to *men*, and, by Jaſus, it is very ſalutary to *goats*."

We hear that the famous Roſetta who, when in Ireland, taught Lord R——ſ—gh to twirl a duck upon a ſtring, has undertook to learn a young nobleman now under her care, to ſend a pig up to table brown and criſp, from the end of the ſnout to the tip of the tail.

A gentleman lately deceaſed, previous to his death, conveyed to a friend effects in land and money to a conſiderable value, in truſt, to ſettle the intereſt thereof in annuities for life of 60 *l. per annum each, upon the perſons anſwering the following deſcription, namely, ladies under* 30, *of good families, unblemiſhed characters, good education, and who have little or no ſubſtance of their own. He likewiſe made it his requeſt, that thoſe young women ſhould be particularly attended to, who from perſonal advantages might be ſubjected to the greater danger; and in order to make his benevolence more extenſively uſeful, he further requeſted that a preference ſhould be given to ſuch as have an immediate or probable proſpect of a better proviſion, becauſe upon ſuch an event, or in caſe of an advantageous marriage, the annuities to ceaſe, and be applied to the benefit of another.*

Extract of a letter from Worceſter, Nov. 20.

—"*But how or when this letter may reach you there is no juding. We are here in a very melancholy ſituation, by a flood the higheſt and moſt extenſive ever known in theſe parts, and no doubt ſhall hear of many accidents and much damage done by it. Several families near the river have been obliged to deſert their habitations, or muſt have been drowned. In a ſtreet near the bridge ſeveral cellars, ſhops, &c. are full of water, and the families obliged to retire above ſtairs, and boats ply backwards and forwards in that ſtreet. We have had no London poſt to day, and other poſts and ſtages have not been able to reach us, and we have ſcarce any market to day. Some warehouſes near the Quay had like to have taken fire, occaſioned by the water flowing in amongſt great quantities of lime, &c.*"

Dec. 1. We have advice from Guernſey that all the French ports in the channel now ſwarm with ſhips intended to act as privateers, with Spaniſh commiſſions, in caſe of a war between the Courts of London and Madrid.

They write from Algier, that a Jew was lately crucified with his head downwards, for carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the Spaniards.

A diſcovery of ſome papers has this week been made, proving an illicit correſpondence carried on between ſome Jews and the French.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 23.

"The Envoy Extraordinary from the States General at the Court of Madrid, among other things in his laſt diſpatches, ſends advice, that 15 battalions of Spaniſh troops were marching to the ſea-coaſts, in order to embark for America, to reinforce the garriſons there that are moſt expoſed; and that theſe troops were to be followed by a much greater number.

"Letters from Madrid alſo mention, that the Earl of Bute is arrived there, and that he had been very graciouſly received by his Catholic Majeſty."

James Grenville, jun. Eſq; is elected Member for the town of Buckingham, in the room of the Hon. George Grenville Eſq; deceaſed; and yeſterday he took the oaths and his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons.

The wife of M. le Roux, an inhabitant of Verne, in the province of Anjou, in France, was lately brought to-bed of

three children, which she suckles herself, and they are all in a thriving condition. The same woman was delivered of twins nine months ago.

Dec. 11. A letter from Vienna, by Friday's mail, says, "The Emperor has now appointed a day in every week for receiving petitions and complaints from his subjects, without the least distinction of birth or rank; and all the officers of the Court have express orders not to turn away any person whatever who may come to implore his protection, let their condition be ever so low; his Imperial Majesty declaring, that it behoves him to do justice, and that it is his invariable intention to render it to all the world, without any respect of persons."

It is said, that a motion is intended to be made, for bringing a great Magistrate to the bar of a certain Assembly, for refusing to back the press warrants.

A patriotic member of a respectable assembly has declared his resolution to make a motion for an impeachment of a certain great man, should he even be unsupported by a single voice.

We hear, that as soon as business was entered upon in a certain Assembly yesterday, the P——t rose up, and informed the company of the reason of his desiring them to be particularly summoned that day; spoke of what had happened very lately in another Assembly, and begged that they would consider and promote the enquiry that had been talked of and thought necessary there.—That, as to such part of the matter as more nearly affected himself, he begged to read a paper which contained the substance of what he had said in a j——l capacity in his c——ge on a late occasion; and concluded with desiring, that the paper might be permitted to lie on the table, that any noble L--d, who was inclined, might make any motion with regard to it. But no motion being then made, other business was begun.

L—d C———n withdrew, it is said, immediately after the business started by L—d M———d was concluded.

The D— of M——r intended to make a motion yesterday; in his introductory speech he exclaimed greatly against the want of a sufficient naval power to guard the garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca. His G—e was interrupted by L. G. who desired that the House might be cleared of all but those who from their Peerage had a right to sit there; he observed, that when motions were brought on by surprize, and the Members had no previous notice to enable them even to guess at what they might consist of, and when upon those motions such things came out as ought not to be publicly divulged, no persons but Peers should hear them, as in a House so crowded as the present, there might be emissaries from the Court of Spain and other powers. And another reason why the House ought to be cleared, was, that persons were admitted who took notes of what had passed, as was evident from a speech made by a noble Lord, which his Lordship declared he had at that time in his pocket in print, and which contained very nearly the words verbatim, though indeed there were some misrepresentations in it. A short altercation here ensued; but at length, "Clear the House" was vociferated from one end of the Assembly-room to the other.

While the House was clearing, the Lords in the opposition got up, and all left the room.

The motion intended to have been made yesterday is supposed to have been, "That an humble address be presented, praying, that a strong and sufficient naval force be immediately sent to guard Gibraltar, Minorca and Jamaica."

The Speaker of the upper Room was yesterday directed to give strict orders to the officers of that Assembly, that no person be admitted during the sitting thereof, excepting such as have a right according to the standing orders; the Usher of the Black Rod was called to the Bar, to hear the above order read, and directed to see it put in execution.

Soon after the House of Peers was cleared, G— O——, Esq; got up in the Lower Assembly, and desired the standing order of that House might be read, which being done, it was immediately ordered to be cleared of Peers, Commoners, and all who were not Members. The Dukes of Richmond, Manchester, and Bolton, and the Marquis of Rockingham, who had just come in, were among others forced to withdraw.

To-morrow his Grace the Duke of Northumberland will give a grand dinner to the Minority at Northumberland-house.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, dated December 7.

"Letters are received here from Dorsetshire, dated from Leghorn, Sept. 28; they had not then seen Commodore Proby (for whom they carried an express) but expected him hourly from Guinea: so that till the Commodore had joined them, the time of their return is uncertain. They were then performing quarantine at Leghorn, all in good health, and had been at Gibraltar and Mahon. We have just had it confirmed, that six gangs of artificers are coming from other dock yards to Portsmouth, viz. two from Chatham, and four from Deptford; and three more ships are ordered into commission at this port, but have not yet learned their names."

December 11. *Yesterday* 120 *Shipwrights came here from the dock-yards of Deptford and Woolwich, for the expediting the navy at this port; also a number of Coopers from Towerhill-yard.*

December 13. Orders are sent to Woolwich, Chatham, &c. to get ready a great quantity of naval and military stores, to be shipped for Gibraltar and Minorca.

Last Tuesday night a protest was signed by sixteen Members of a most respectable Company, on account of their being interrupted when in debate, and obliged to leave the room.

It is rumoured, that a transaction on Tuesday last has occasioned such a ferment between two Assemblies, as it is feared will not soon subside.

Some letters from Gibraltar mention, that the late movements of the Spaniards towards the sea coasts, does not proceed from shifting their garrisons, which is never done but in summer, but are occasioned by an apparent design against this fortress.

Dec. 15. The following it is said comes from a gentleman who was an eye witness to the whole transaction:

When the Spanish Commander in chief, after delivering his master's message to the English fort on Falkland island, landed his men on shore, he declared to the English inhabitants, "That he had orders from his court to drive them from it three years before, but could not find the harbour out, till the two Spanish frigates discovered it." There were several English, Scotch, and Irish seamen on board the Spanish fleet; some of them declared in confidence to their countrymen, that it was with great difficulty the Governor of Buenos Ayres was able to raise 500 soldiers, and that he compelled merchants and others who had above 60,000 dollars property, to bear arms in the expedition.

On Thursday died in the Fleet-Prison, Stephen Welch, who had been confined by the Court of Chancery near thirty years, for CONTEMPT!——

Portsmouth, December 6. *On Thursday a party of Dragoons brought in money to the Dock yard to pay the fleet.*

The artificers in the yard work double tides; their hurry is as great as in actual war.

York, Nov. 20. *On the 8th inst. by a sudden rise of the river at Barwick (which was thought to be as high as it ever was known) part of the dam above bridge gave way, and the violence of the torrent carried away the foundation of the mills. One of the people employed in saving what could be come at in the loft above them, saved himself by getting into a window in the gavel when the mills fell, that being the only part that stood. They have not now a mill belonging to that town, the other two, called the New Mills, having had their heads carried down by the flood before.*

Bristol, Nov. 27. On the morning of the 23d inst. or the evening of the 22d (not being discovered 'till seven in the morning) a man, whose name we find to be ——— Farmer, a printer, broke his neck by a fall from the side of a new rising ground, not being finished by the workmen, near St. Nicholas Church. We hear this man was the first who gave up Mr. Wilkes's papers to government.

Dublin, Nov. 20. On Friday night a vessel was wrecked and went to pieces at the East of Ireland's-Eye, and all on board perished; it is imagined she was laden with wine, as some hogsheads were drove ashore near Howth.

Cadiz, Nov. 2. The works that are making for the defence of this place, are carried on with the greatest diligence. All the houses, barracks and gardens, without the gate, on the land side, and the huts upon the quay are pulled down.

To the Printer *of the* London Evening Post.

SIR,

I Have lately seen in the public papers, part of a speech relative to pressing seamen, and said to have been delivered in a certain assembly by the Earl of Chatham; but I do not, by any means, believe it to be genuine, because it is as repugnant to those just sentiments of liberty, for which that noble Lord is admired, as it is to the free constitution of this kingdom.

That impressing for seamen hath been long a custom; and that long custom is, in many cases, common law, I will readily admit; but then I deny that such a custom hath made pressing legal, because no custom, let it be of ever so long standing, can ever become legal, that is contrary to a plain, declared, and explicit law of the land, as pressing undoubtedly is.

In this, and every free country, there is, and ought to be, a power lodged somewhere, to act even contrary to law, in cases of urgent necessity; and such necessity must be the excuse for the illegal action; and thus impressing for seamen, is an exertion of delegated power in the government, for which there is no positive law, and which the exigency of the state can only justify. When my Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, was in power, he ordered a ship, which was about to sail, to be stopped, and which was contrary to law; and yet his step was right and prudent, and the illegality of the proceeding was justified by the necessity of it. So also it is in impressing; the necessity of the state can only justify the illegality of the measure. There is no positive law for impressing, and there is a positive law against it. Vide *Magna Charta*, "*Nullus Liber Homo*, &c." But in that speech, it is said, that pressing is warranted by statute. Why was not such statute mentioned? I knew of no such statute; but this I know very well, that if there be any such statute, it is null and void of itself, as it is contrary to the great charter of our liberties. In that speech it is also said, that his Lordship, after greatly censuring the conduct of certain magistrates, declared, if any person would make a motion for calling those magistrates to answer for their conduct, he would second it. In all this, Sir, I verily believe, there is not one tittle of truth; because, if those magistrates had really acted contrary to law, (and law not ministerial orders, is to be their rule of direction) they would have been answerable for their misconduct by such law, in the usual Courts of justice, and not before such assembly, who never ought to take upon themselves to alter the course of the common law of the land. Such a proceeding would have been as arbitrary, illegal, and oppressive, as impressing; but would not, like that, have had the plea of necessity for its justification. Upon the whole, therefore, I look upon such speech to be altogether spurious, as the sentiments of it are totally contrary to those just and generous notions of British freedom, for which the Earl of Chatham hath been so greatly esteemed and applauded by the people of England.

CAUSIDICUS.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (in Barbadoes) December 8.

Captain Devonshire, of the sloop Polly, from North-Carolina, informs, that on the 3d ult. in 33:17, north lat. and 72:50, west long. he fell in with a wreck; she was a small new single-decked schooner, with a long quarter-deck, a white bottom, yellow sides, string and mouldings green, and her drifts abaft red. She had a woman head, and a carved stern; her rudder was gone, her fore mast appeared to have been carried, and her main mast cut away. She was loaded with pine boards, and, from her cat-head and crutches being mahogany, is imagined to be Providence built.

To the Hon. Sampson Wood, Esq; Speaker, and to the rest of the Honourable and Worshipful Members of the General Assembly of this island.

The humble PETITION of the Proprietors of Land in his Majesty's island of Tobago, resident in this island,

SHEWETH,

THAT by advices received from said island of Tobago, a desperate gang of Negroes, in the quarter of that island called Sandy Point, have risen, who, after having committed several violent outrages, attacked the barracks at Courland Point, where there were only five soldiers, of which they murdered two, and made themselves masters of all the arms and ammunition there.

That though they have been repelled in the attacks made upon several plantations in that quarter, there is reason to fear the revolt may become general, to the imminent danger of his Majesty's said colony of Tobago, unless timely prevented by such succours as the inhabitants may receive from this and the neighbouring islands.

That by letters received from the President, and other residents of the said colony, it appears that they are in great want of arms and ammunition.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, That you will be pleased to grant unto them, for the better defence of his Majesty's said colony of Tobago, the use of one hundred stand of arms, with ball sufficient for them, and to direct that the same may be delivered to them immediately; which your Petitioners do hereby engage to return in the same good order and condition in which they shall be received, or to replace them by the like number of arms of the same kind, or to pay the full value thereof into the treasury of this island, as you shall be pleased to determine. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

George Forbes, *Gedney Clarke*,
Joseph Maynard, *Henry Fisher*,
Walter Carew, *John Husten*,
Thomas Tipping, *Moscol Martindale.*

Bridge-Town, Nov. 26, 1770.

This Petition was immediately taken into consideration, and the House directed the Clerk to wait on his Excellency with the following Message.

"The House of Assembly having received a petition from several persons, who are proprietors of lands in his Majesty's island of Tobago, suggesting the dreadful situation of the residents upon that island, and the alarming prospect of ruin to the affairs of all who have property therein, on account of a revolt of their slaves, and praying the loan of one hundred stand of arms, with a suitable number of Bullets, in consideration of the relationship that his Majesty's colonies stand in to each other, and the obligation that each is under to succour the others, as far as it is able, upon every emergency. The members of the House hereby express their chearfulness to concur in the loan that is required, if his Excellency and the Council shall think proper to grant it, as the Petitioners will engage to return them safe, in a reasonable time, and the House conceives they may at present be spared."

Extract from a Letter of the 30th of November, from one of the Hon. Council Board at Tobago.

"*A conspiracy of* 40 *Coromantees has kept us in continual alarm these* 17 *days past. Thank God, it is now quite over, as most of them are either killed, hanged, burnt, or taken. I had four out, who lay down near Rockley Bay, cut one another's throats, and died mutually in each other's arms.*"

From another Letter.

"*Upon the whole, we think those people argue irrationally, who propose great benefit and credit to accrue to us in the event, from this rash and unexpected insurrection of the negroes, in our infancy, as we may term it; for it must necessarily cause the planter to provide himself with able white servants, and with arms and ammunition, and be ever watchful upon his guard. The slaves, from the easy quashing of this by our own strength and resolution alone, and by the examples made of the ringleaders, will be deterred from any more of the like attempts; and the legislature of Tobago, will, no doubt, apply to the government at home, for more troops to protect us; and it will very soon be convinced, from our imports into Great-Britain, how deserving we shall be of its utmost attention, and that from the quantity of sugar, and the peculiar quality thereof, made in this island, it will, in a short time——scarce creditable—be the nonpareil, for its size, of the whole West-Indies for this commodity.*"

The master of a brig from Gibraltar, which touched here this week informs, that in lat. 23, *ten days before he made this island, he fell in with a large vessel, which he took to be a Spaniard, who hailed him first in French, then in Spanish, and then in English; ordered him to clue up his sails, come under his stern, and (it being evening) put a light in his shrouds, and keep close to him all night; at the same time threatned to sink him, if he should attempt to make sail. Notwithstanding which, finding her to be a slow sailer, in the night he bore away, and got clear. She discovered her in the morning, and gave chace for better than half an hour, but finding it of no effect, gave over.*

CHARLES TOWN, (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

Jan. 29. Tuesday the 25th instant, the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly of this province met here, pursuant to their prorogation in August; and on Wednesday the 26th, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the Session with a SPEECH: In which he recommended to them, the care of the town with regard to fire; a law for the mooring of shiping and erecting a light at the bar; the erecting of seminaries of learning; repairing the fortifications; and then says,

"I have as usual, ordered the Public Treasurer to lay the Public Accounts before you, and desire you to provide for the same. And, in order to make it effectual for the public creditors, I think it proper to recommend to you, such attention to the King's late additional instruction, bearing date the fourteenth of April last, as will put it in my power to give my assent thereto; which I am the more willing to hope, as the instruction is calculated to set a guard on your provincial Treasure; not imposing a restraint on your right of granting money to his Majesty for the service of the province, but upon the Governor, Council, and Assembly, independently of each other, from diverting public money from those ules for which it was granted; and though not expressed, implied in every bill granting money for particular purposes, and may be considered as only now positively enjoining, what was before tacitly intended.

"I think it my duty to assure you, that I shall pay a most strict obedience to the Royal Instruction, in exercising my negative to every money-bill, not agreeable thereto, which may be presented for my assent."

On the 23, the Commons returned an answer, in which, they say, they will pay attention to the laws with regard to fire; to the mooring of vessels; seminaries of learning, and conclude, by saying,

"We are sensible of the most ruinous state of our fortifications, and consequently, the very defenceless situation of this town, and therefore shall insert a sum of money in the schedule to the next tax-bill, for repairing the batteries, necessary to defend this town and harbour.

"We are very sorry that the expences of government, and the public debts, have been so long unprovided for: Your Honour cannot but know, that the house of Assembly have done their duty; they have passed tax-bills in the usual form, effectually to answer these purposes, which were rejected by the Council; therefore the delay cannot be imputed to this House.—So anxious are we to do justice in this matter, that passing by the consideration of the needless trouble and expence attending the frequent interruption of public business, and the outrageous behaviour of the Council, we are again ready to take up that matter, and to make necessary provision for the expences of government, and the payment of the public debts, by a bill in the usual form.

"Your Honour will excuse our differing totally from your opinion of the additional instruction.—We cannot but think it as unnecessary as it is unconstitutional.—We did not want to be told that monies raised by law, should be limited by express words and not by implication to the purposes for which they were raised.—common sense was sufficient to inform us of that:—Such a clause never is left out of a money-bill; the last clause, of every tax act is added for that very purpose, and the instruction is therefore manifestly founded on mistake or misinformation:—His Majesty's Ministers are fallible as well as other men and like them are subject to errors: nay, from their high rank, are, perhaps, of all men, most subject to misinformation; and we will undertake to prove, that instructions have been sent to several of the American Governors, which were diametrically opposite to reason, law, and the constitution of the colonies they were sent to—and which consequently, were not carried into execution.

"Your Honour tells us, you shall pay a most strict obedience to your instructions; we thank you for the frankness and candour of this declaration: Permit us, Sir, following your Honour's example with the same openness to declare, that your Honour cannot be more devoted to the will of the Minister, than this House is, to their duty to their most gracious Sovereign, and to the interest, rights and privileges of their Constituents: That they look upon the *sole* and absolute framing and modelling money-bills, to be one of the most essential and indispensable of those rights; and that they could not suffer the interposition of any person or power whatsoever, in that matter, without basely betraying the trust reposed in them by the people, and, consequently, injuring the interest of his Majesty, who has, in a manner becoming a Prince of the House of Brunswick, declared, that he has no interest, he can have none, distinct from his people;—a declaration founded on law and reason, claiming our most grateful acknowledgments, and manifesting a disposition in his Majesty, of which we hope, in time, to enjoy the happy effects."

His HONOUR's ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

THIS delay of the usual ceremony of returning an address of thanks for the speech delivered at the opening of the session for eight days, carries such an appearance of slight and disrespect, that I cannot in honour to the station in which I at present stand, forbear taking notice thereof, while I am persuaded it is as unprecedented as I am conscious of its being undeserved.

The assurances you give me that you will consider of proper methods to secure Charlestown against fire, to regulate the shipping, to promote learning, and increase our staple commodities, are very pleasing to me; but when you acquaint me that you will put a sum into the next tax-bill for repairing the fortifications of this town, and make provision for the expences of government, and pay the public debts, in the usual form, after I have declared that it is not in my power to give my assent to such a bill, I have no hopes, in our alarming situation, that the proposed defence of this town can be effected, the demands of the public creditors paid, more especially the necessities of some of the poorest relieved, and the public credit maintained.

The unexpected expression you make use of in your answer to that part of my speech, in which I assure you, that I shall pay most strict obedience to the Royal Instruction, "That I cannot be more devoted to the will of the Minister than your House is to their duty to our most gracious Sovereign," is intended to convey a meaning very invidious towards me, and honourable towards yourselves, too obvious to need explanation, but with what effect must be submitted to the opinion of others, who are fully acquainted with, and have a right to judge of our behaviour, and can discern the tendency and objects of our devotions.

I shall not enter further into a field of discussing other matters contained in your address, but I could not in justice to myself say less. Upon the whole, you may be assured that in every measure which you may propose, that tends to promote the service of the King and the province, which can never be distinct, you may always depend upon my ready concurrence.

Jan. 25, 1771. WILLIAM BULL.

We are desired by the Merchants of Jamaica to give notice, That the trade of that island being greatly hurt by the importation of base and light coined cut money, the legislature there have thought it an object of such consequence, that a law was passed last month to prohibit such importation, whereby it is declared to be *felony, without benefit of Clergy.*

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 22.

From the Eastward we hear of the following sad accidents.

The 18th of last month, John Laborre, a young man of about 18 years of age, skeating on Kennebeck river, was drowned.

The 30th, the house of Mr. Todd, late of Newbury, but now of George-Town, was consumed by fire, with the furniture; but what is still more shocking, one of his sons 19 years of age, was consumed in the flames, and two others so burnt their lives are despair'd of.

BOSTON, February 25.

Tuesday last as Mr. Edward Green was coming from Watertown in a chaise, the horse taking fright, and being in danger of oversetting, he jumped out, and in his fall broke the two bones of one of his legs.

The captain of a vessel lately arrived at Cape-Ann, sometime the beginning of last month, spoke the Ship Newry Packet, Charles Robinson, master, in lat. 19. 95. N. long. 25. 00 west from Philadelphia to Newry, out 39 days, all well.

On Friday last as two women belonging to the 14th regiment were crossing the ice at the South end of this town, they both fell through, and altho' they were soon taken out by the assistance of the town's people, yet one of them, Susannah Mills, was so chilled with the cold, that she expired immediately; the other is like to do well.

We hear that Sir Thomas Rich, late Capt. of the Senegal, is appointed Capt of the Gibraltar frigate, in the room of Capt. Bond, who has resigned; and Mr. Thompson, late lieutenant of the Salisbury, is appointed Capt. of the Senegal.

Wednesday the Gibraltar man of war sailed for South Carolina.

ANNAPOLIS, February 21.

We are informed that a few days ago, one of the Prisoners in Baltimore County Jail, inhumanly murdered his Companion, by cutting his Throat, of which wound he instantly died.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

The brig Charming Peggy, from Antigua, for this port, in coming up, on Friday the 15th inst. ran ashore on Mispelion Bar, where beating 24 hours, she got off with the loss of both her boats, an anchor and cable, and returned to Whorehiln Road in so leaky a condition, that it is with difficulty she is kept free with one pump.

One day last week, a person who goes by the name of Capt. Clark, having some words with a woman known by the name of Moll Wash, he threw her into the fire, and held her there some time with his foot, whereby she was terribly burnt; she however made her escape and got to a neighbouring house, where, notwithstanding all possible care was taken of her, she died in a few hours, in great agony.——The man has since made off.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Capt. Goodridge sailed from Falmouth in Company with the Lisbon, Carolina and West-India Packets, and had a Prospect of a short Passage, being up with Madeira in 8 Days, and was within 3 Leagues of Sandy-Hook, the 13th Ultimo, but was beat off in a violent Gale of Wind, and could not again come in with the Land before last Thursday.

Some of the Letters received by the Packet mention War as doubtful, while others say it's inevitable, however we hear a Company of Light Infantry is to be added to all the Regiments in America, and 20 private Men to each Company; also that another Battalion is to be added to the Regiment of Artillery; and that most of the Line of Battle Ships in the English Navy are put in Commission.

By the Packet we have a Confirmation that the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, our Governor, is appointed to the Command of the Dominion of Virginia; that he is to be succeeded by Governor Tryon of North-Carolina and that Lieut Col Josiah Martin, of Long-Island, is appointed Governor of the last mentioned Province.

Capt. Kennedy from St Eustatia, last Monday Week spoke with Capt. Albey, about 25 Leagues from the Capes of Delaware, bound to this Port, from South-Carolina; he had been once near Sandy-Hook, but was beat off

Between twelve and one o'Clock of the Morning of the 28th Ult. a terrible Fire broke out in the Barn of John Dennis, Esq; of New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey, occasioned by Water getting to a Hogshead of unslacked Lime, that had accidentally been stored therein; The Barn was soon consumed, with every Thing it contained, notwithstanding the Activity of the Inhabitants, greatly assisted by his Majesty's Troops under the Command of Captain French. The Flames soon reached Mr. Dennis's Store, and also consumed that, with all his Goods therein, to the Amount of upwards of a Thousand Pounds.

'Tis hoped Mr. Dennis's Misfortune will be a Caution to the Public in general, to be careful where they deposite unslacked Lime.

Last Thursday Night were taken up a few Miles from this City, on Suspicion of breaking open several Stores in Philadelphia, John Sanders and Nicholas Brown, alias Richardson.—The noted Charles Lee, (who made a public Appearance about three Weeks ago thro this City, as also at the Whipping-Post) is of this Gang, and we now hear he is also taken, when it is hoped such a Wretch will meet with his due Reward. They are now on their Way to Philadelphia.

Saturday Evening last, the Sloop Swift, Captain Webly, arrived here from Teneriffe, who informs us, that a Number of Spanish Troops arrived at that Place about the Middle of January.—On the 19th Instant, Capt. Webly spoke the Sloop Industry, Captain Reid, from North-Carolina bound to Rhode-Island, who run short of all Kinds of Provisions, which Captain Webly supplied them.—In Lat. 33, Long. 70, spoke a Sloop from St. Eustatia, bound to Virginia, commanded by Captain Rider, who had been out 14 Days.

Monday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly of this Colony, to Monday next the Eleventh Instant.

By which Prorogation Capt. Alexander M'Dougall was enlarged, after a Confinement of Three Months wanting three Days.

By the Packet came over his Majesty's Disallowance of four Acts of the Legislature of this Province, since signified by a Proclamation from his Excellency the Governor and Council; these Acts passed in December 1767, and 1768, and May 1769,—and are,

An Act to declare the Extention of several Acts of Parliament made since the Establishment of a Legislation in this Colony, and not declared in the said Acts to extend to the Plantations.

An Act to impower Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Recorders, and Aldermen, to try Causes to the Value of Ten Pounds and under, and for suspending an Act therein mentioned

An Act for preventing Suits being brought in the Supreme Court of this Colony, for any Sums not exceeding Fifty Pounds.

An Act to explain and amend an Act, for regulating Elections of Representatives in General Assembly, made and passed the eighth of May 1699, in the eleventh Year of King William the Third,

Extract of a Letter dated London, November 2d, 1770, which was omitted inserting before, in Hopes the Gentleman's Assertions might not altogether prove just.

"Amongst other Pieces of Intelligence of less Moment, let me not omit one which must sensibly affect you and every Well Wisher to your Colony.

"A Hint has been dropped, that at a late P——y C——l, Sir Bull Face Double Fee, strongly urged the repealing of some, and disallowing of others, of your Acts of Legislation. He was seconded by L—d H—h and a few others, who insisted upon it that you were upon all Occasions endeavouring to encroach upon and lessen the Prerogative. Nothing was finally concluded upon then, but depend upon it, so powerful is the Man, such is the undue Influ—ce, and so inimical to the Constitution and to America in general, that he will not rest till his Views are accomplished; besides two of the Acts nearly affect the Gentlemen of the Black Robe with whom—why may he not now, as well as on former Occasions, be suspected to be on the bell of Terms?—It was urged that the repealing and disallowing of Acts already passed several Years, without any Disapprobation being signified in the Interim, would have the most singular Appearance, as well as the utmost disquiet and distrust."

Last Saturday Evening between 7 and 8 o'Clock, a Robbery was committed on board of a Boat, which lay at Peck-Slip The Boatman having lock'd the Cabbin, went on Shore, and when he returned found the Cabbin broke open, his Chest and Bedding taken out: The Chest contained some Wearing Apparel and Cash, to the Amount of £.6. The empty Chest he afterwards found in the Water along Side of his Boat. After the Robbery was committed, one Adam Smith and his Wife went to a Tavern near the Slip he having a Bundle under his Coat, which caused a Suspicion of his being concerned in the Fact. The next Day diligent Search being made, some of the Things were found in his Custody, whereupon he was carried before a Magistrate, and confessed the Fact.—He is now confined in Gaol.

The same Night some Thief or Thieves entered the Cabbin of Capt. St. Croix's Sloop, where the Mate lay asleep, notwithstanding which, they found Means to break open his Chest, and took every Thing that was in it, and got off undiscovered. The Things were found a Day or two afterwards, concealed in a Stable, near the Baptist Meeting-House.

On Saturday last died the Honourable Joseph Reade, Esq; of this City, one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, after a very short Indisposition, and on the Tuesday following his Corps being preceeded by the Children of the Charity-School here, of which he was one of the principal Promoters, and attended by the principal Gentlemen of the City, was deposited in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard. Of this Gentleman it may be truly said, that his Life and Manners were exemplary. As a Member of the Community on many Accounts, he was very useful and serviceable, in the faithful Discharge of such public Offices and Trusts as were committed to him notwithstanding his advanced Age, he, (tho' frequently at the Risk of his Health) exerted himself to the utmost of his Abilities and often beyond what his Strength was able to bear As a Merchant he was eminent, upright, punctual to all his Engagements, and remarkably exact in the Course of his Business and Transactions. As a Christian he entertained just Sentiments of the Truths and Grace of the Gospel; and zealously and industriously endeavoured to regulate his Life and Conduct according to its Precepts In him, added to an unusual Amiableness and evenness of Temper, were happily united all the endearing Qualifications of a most affectionate obliging Husband, Father and kind Master; and in his whole Deportment towards Mankind, he was affable, friendly and virtuous. Panting after Immortality, he often prayed, if it was God's Will, to be released from the Infirmities of this Life; and at length the Lamp of Life being exhausted his Prayers were heard, and it is hoped he now enjoys that Felicity which is promised as the Reward of a well spent Life.

ARRIVALS.

At St Kitts Schooner Harmony, Sanders; and Sloop Pennsylvania Farmer, —— from New-York

At Barbados. Sloop Conway Kennedy, from New-York. Sloop Herring Richards, from New-Jersey

Custom House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Swift, Tanner, from Teneriffe.

Outward. Sloop Charlotte, Albouy, for Antigua; Marsden, Randall, Hispanaola.

Cleared. Brig Belvidere, Farrell, to South Carolina. Schooner Maidenhead, Oliver, St Augustine.

General-Post-Office, New-York, March 4th, 1771.

THE Mail for London, by the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain John Goodridge, will be closed at this Office, on Saturday next, the 9th Instant.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Agent.

JOHN BEEKMAN,

In Wall-Street, has for SALE,

CHOICE COCOA.

COFFEE.
MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
WEST INDIA RUM in Hhds.
OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, in do And
OLD MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Quarter Casks. 70 73

To be SOLD or LET, for a Term of Years,

THE House and Farm belonging to Robert Murray, situate at Inclinberg, on the Road to Harlem, and within four Miles of this City; it consists of twenty Acres of Land, two Acres of which are well improved as a Garden, in which is a good Collection of English Fruit; and ten planted with thriving Apple Trees, and improved for Mowing Ground: It is inclosed with a good Stone Fence, and has on it a good House, Barn, and Stables, with a Well of choice Water. For further Particulars inquire of *Robert* and *John Murray*; who has also to dispose of, the Lease of a Stable and Coach-House on Golden-Hill; likewise a good Charriot, Curricle and Sleigh, with complete Harness, and a Pair of Horses. 70 73

WENT away on the Nineteenth Day of February, an indented Servant Man named Valentine Emmit about 25 Years old, about 5 Feet high, Pock mark'd, and a Scar each Side of his Throat, Baker by trade reported he was going to King's Bridge. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that his Master gets him, shall have Sixteen Shillings Reward, paid by me

70 73 ANTHONY APPLE.

POETS' CORNER.

On reading in the Papers that three Pair of his M——y's Breeches were pawned.

OLD Ch——m give o'er,
And harangue 'em no more—
Of what uſe are all your fine Speeches?
Such lengths the Rogues run
That we muſt be undone—
Why, they've pawn'd e'en his M——y's Breeches.

New-York, 16th Feb. 1771.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's (or 8th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Inhabitants of this Province, as alſo thoſe of New-England, that he has open'd convenient Houſes for the Reception of Patients, who chooſe to be inoculated after the Suttonian Syſtem, where the greateſt Attention will be obſerved, and every Thing neceſſary provided.

Mr. Latham likewiſe informs the Public, that he is the only Perſon who can inoculate, or who can authoriſe Perſons to inoculate after this approved, eaſy, and ſucceſsful Method, in any Part of America, North of Philadelphia; while Doctor Shuttleworth (Brother-in-Law to Mr. Sutton) is the only Perſon that can inoculate, or can cauſe to be inoculated in the ſame Method, South of Philadelphia. As the New-England People ſuffer ſo ſeverely by the natural Small-Pox, Mr. Latham aſſures them, that he will wait upon any ſufficient Number aſſembled together to be inoculated; and as his Deſire is to be of as much Service to Mankind as he poſſibly can, he will do every Thing in his Power to bring the Suttonian Syſtem to as great Utility and Practice in America, as it is now in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where Mr. Sutton has ſeveral Partners in each Country.

Mr. Latham has inoculated in Canada, lately, three Hundred Perſons, belonging to Maſſachuſett's-Bay and Connecticut Governments, who were never confin'd from doing their uſual Occupations. For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his Houſe in Broad-Street.

68 71

A Complete Set of

SILVER SMITH'S TOOLS,

To be ſold by WILLIAM USTICK,
At the Sign of the Lock and Key, between Burling's and Beekman's Slip. 68 71

LOST,

ON Tueſday Afternoon, a Green Silk Purſe, with one Diamond Ring, two Mourning Rings, one Gold Thimble, and ſome Gold and Silver. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; if offered for Sale to any Body, beg they will ſtop them and acquaint the Printer hereof. 68 71

For GALWAY,

The BRIGANTINE
GALWAY-PACKET,
Alexander Keith, Commander;

WILL ſail in a few Days, has good Accommodations for Paſſengers: For Paſſage only, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Cruge'sr Wharf, or Thomas Lynch, in Broad-Street, near the Exchange; who has for Sale the following Articles, very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz.

Choice Claret in Bottles.

London particular Madeira Wine		4 Years old,	
London Wine,	-	2 do.	do.
New-York Wine,	-	2 do.	do.
Do. do.	- -	1 do.	do.

And likewiſe a large Aſſortment of Yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh Linens, (bought for Caſh) from 2s. 4d. to 7s. per Yard, and Engliſh Sail Duck.

He has alſo for Sale, the following Lots of Land in Waggoner's Patent, near Cherry-Valley, in the County of Albany;

No. 1,	400 Acres.	No. 33,	402 Acres.
62,	210	19,	210
13,	210	43,	210
21,	210	34,	210

The well known Quality of this Land, makes it needleſs to enlarge on the ſame; it's extremely well watered, and in moſt of the Lots in this Patent, Mills may be erected, having Streams of Water ſufficient for that Purpoſe; for Particulars, apply to Daniel Campbell, Eſq; of Schenectady, or Mr. Thomas Lynch, of New-York.

N. B. Bonds, with good Security, will be taken for the Whole, or any of the above Lots. 67 70

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE *Place of Peter Bertain, in*

New-Rochelle, conſiſting of Twenty-one Acres of Land, eighteen Acres of which are good Engliſh Mowing Ground of an excellent Soil; a good Dwelling Houſe, Out-Houſes and good Barn, its Situation and Proſpect beautiful to the Sound, adjoins New-Rochelle Creek, and Mr. Bleeker's Griſt Mills, a Harbour or Landing belonging to and adjoining ſaid Place, ſufficient for a Sloop of an Hundred Tons, about twenty Rods from the New-Rochelle Town Landing, where Veſſels of conſiderable Burden, go in and out at low Water, a public Road leading from the Country back to ſaid Landing before the Door; upon the whole it is beautifully ſituated for any Kind of public Buſineſs by Land or Water, or both; it's beautiful Situation and Proſpect up and down the Sound, none can exceed, which renders it a moſt beautiful Country Seat for a Gentleman; Fiſhing in the Seaſon plenty from off the Dock or Landing, Fowling and many other Conveniencies too tedious to mention. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may agree on reaſonable Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes, who will give an indiſputable Title.

PETER BERTAIN.

New-Rochelle, Jan. 9, 1771. 67 70

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and Briſtol, and to be SOLD by

PETER GOELET,

At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square, New-York, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, viz.

SMITHS anvils, viſes,
ſledges and hammers,
Files and raſps of all ſorts,
Carpenters axes, adzes, hammers, chiſſels, plane irons, compaſſes, rules and ſaws of all ſorts,
Nails, brads, clouts, and tacks,
Shoe knives, awl blades, pincers, nippers, tacks, ſpinnel, white wax, &c.
Beſt Engliſh bend and crop ſoal leather,
Gold-ſmith's tools,
Chapes and tongues,
Watch-makers tools,
With every material for watches,
Watch keys, ſeals, chains, and ſtrings,
Gun-ſmiths tools,
Gun barrels, locks, &c.
Coopers tools,
A large aſſortment of braſs and iron locks and hinges,
Worm HL hinges;
Braſs and iron mortars,
Locks and hinges,
A great variety of braſſes,
Locks, hinges, knobs, rings, &c. for cabinet makers;
Houſe bells, kranks, wire and bolts,
Screw rings and knobs,
Cupboard turns,
Table and window ketches,
Braſs and wood caſters,
Braſs lanthorn pullies,
Shutter and round bolts,
Braſs and iron ſpring'd do.
Center and wimble bitts,
Saſh line, pullies and pins,
Braſs knob and thumb latches,
Hand and bench viſes,
Fire ſcreen ſprings,
Tea cheſt furniture,
Saſh wedges and faſteners,
Braſs and iron knockers,
Braſs and ſteel bag locks,
Chopping and mincing knives,
Marking irons,
Braſs chair nails,
Crucibles, and blue melting pots,
Bed-ſcrews, and braſs bed-ſcrew covers,
Saw ſetts,
Bricklayers and plaſtering trowels;
Beſt glue,
Double and ſingle branches,
Braſs and iron candleſticks,
Japan'd hand and table do.
Dripping, duſting and cinder pans,
Smoothing-irons and ſtands,
Skewers, gridirons & trivets,
Iron pots and kettles,
Frying-pans,
Tongs, ſhovels and endirons,
Chimney hooks and knobs,
Beſt and common bellowſes,
Jack and ſquirrel chains,
Jack and clothes lines,
Bed-cords,
Warming pans,
Cloak-pins, and glaſs ſea-ports,
Teſter and curtain hooks,
Bottle waſhers and cork drawers,
Hard and ſoft waffel-irons,
Rat and mouſe traps,
Ivory leav'd books,
Red and black leather pocket books,
Ladies caſes, with implements,
Fine ivory dandriff and box combs,
Red trunks,
Wire bird cages,
Plate baſkets,
Ditto, tin'd with tin,
Table mats, and bottle ſliders,
Braſs jaggers,
Cork ſcrews & nut-crackers,
Key-hooks and rings,
Curling and pinching tongs,
Braſs pepper and drudging-boxes,
Shoeing horns,
Bottle corks,
Shaving boxes, hones and ſtraps,
Hatters bowſtrings,
Emory, rotton ſtone,
Sand-paper, argle, pumice-ſtone, and gumaraback,
Braſs dog-collars and locks,
Large braſs and iron wire for ſtair caſes,
Slay and table bells,
Garden ſheats,
Braſs peſtles and mortars,
Poliſh'd ſteel ſnuffers,
Traveling haſps,
Sugar cutters,
Steel and plated ſpurs,
Cock gaffs,
Comb bruſhes,
Braſs and iron chaffing diſhes,
Pocket and match piſtols,
Pewter ſtands,
Beſt ivory, buck and bone knives and forks,
Carvers and deſert do.
Oyſter, butchers, and pruning ditto,
Black ſhagreen compaſs knive caſes,
A large aſſortment of pocket pen, and other knives;
Silver, plated, pinchbeck, metal, ſteel and Jappan'd buckles,
Beſt and common ſciſſars, — very fine do.
Taylors ſhears, razors, thimbles, and ſleeve buttons,
Large braſs, and common pins,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Large darning & glovers do.
Knitting pins, and curtain rings,
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Ivory and horn combs,
Pocket, and other ſteelyards,
Braſs ſcales and weights,
Gold, and Apothecaries ſcales,
Large and ſmall ſcalebeams,
Temple and common ſpectacles,
Reading glaſſes,
Writing and waſte paper,
Bonnet paper,
Quills, ſealing wax,
Ink powder and wafers,
Pewter and Japan'd ink ſtands,
Gun flints,
Gun hammers and worms,
Dreſs'd dolls,
Braſs and iron wire,
Braſs cocks,
German ſteel,
Beſt and common Engliſh do.
Hoop and ſheet iron,
Paints ground in oil,
Waggon and cart boxes,
Sithes and ſickles,
Shot, bar and ſheet lead,
Steel mill and croſs cut ſaws,
Trace and dray chains,
Copperas and allum,
Wool cards,
Spades and ſhovels,
Double bit gimblets,
Spike and tapboarers do.
Horſe and chair whips,
Horſe locks,
Mane and curry combs, bruſhes and ſponge;
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Metal buttons,
Sheep ſhears, red chalk,
Jews-harps, and horſe flams,
Corn and coffee mills,
Surveyors and Surgeons caſes with inſtruments,
Braſs chair nails, ſpices,
Slates and pencils,
Amber, pearl and correl necklaces, and pound beeds,
Skeats and marbles,
Surveyors chains,
Scene twine,
Newringbergh ſalve,
Harlem oil,
Turlington's balſam,
Baggamon tables,
Ivory dice, and playing cards,
Jappan'd gun hooks,
Leather and horn powder flaſks and ſhot bags,
German and common flutes,
Common and baſs violin ſtrings,
Guitar and Harpſicord wire and hammers,
Fiſhing rod lines,
Kerbey's and common fiſh-hooks, reel and flys, &c.
A large aſſortment of tooth, buckle, table, fleſh, hand, and hearth bruſhes,
Hair brooms, &c. &c.

69 74

By particular DESIRE,
For the
BENEFIT
OF
GEORGE WEBSTER,
On Wedneſday the 13th of March Inſt.
At BOLTON's TAVERN,
Will be
A CONCERT
OF
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
The vocal Parts, by
A GENTLEMAN.
In Act the 1ſt, A SOLO on the *German Flute*,
By Mr. WEBSTER.
In Act the 2d, A DUET on 2 *Flutes*, with other ſelect Pieces. The whole to conclude with the MARCH in *Judas Maccabæus*, accompanied with a Side *Drum*.
The Concert to begin preciſely at Six o'Clock.
After the Concert there will be a Ball.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. Rivington's, Mr. Gaine's, Mr. Holt's, and at Mr. Webſter's, at the Houſe where Mr. John Leary lately lived. 67 70

Remarkably cheap for Caſh,

Either wholeſale or retail,
By JOHN WATSON,
(Late Merchant at Crown Point) at his Store in Cart and Horſe Street, oppoſite Capt. King's;

SUPERFINE and coarſe yd. wide Iriſh linens.
Tandems, plain, brown and ſtriped hollands.
Coarſe and fine ſheetings.
Oznaburghs, dowlas, and durants.
Broad Ruſſia drilling.
Plain and flower'd lawns.
A great variety of neat gauzes and cat gut.
Fine and coarſe cambricks.
Superfine blond lace and Dutch ditto.
Narrow edging, ſilk, and cotton laces.
Mens, womens and boys, cotton and worſted hoſe;
Mens and womens ſhoes,
Boys and girls do.
Superfine cotton and cambrick ſong handkerchiefs,
Spotted and check do.
Beſt Barcelona plain and coloured do.
Black cravats, ſattin & gimp.
Cottons, callicoes, and chintzes,
Poplins and callimancoes.
Plain and ſtriped muſlins.
Mens and boys caſtor and felt hats.
Womens black ſilk hats,
Beſt chips for do.
Perſian and piſtol lawns.
Diamontee and luteſtring ſtuffs.
Flanders bed ticks, 7-8, and yd. wide cotton checks.
Broad cloths.
Breeches patterns.
Buckram, knee garters and hair ſhagg.
Coating rattinet and blanketing.
Linſey woolſey, ſtrip'd and plain flannels.
Mens worſted and Killmarnock caps.
Men, women and boys, beſt ſilk gloves and mitts.
Beſt pearl necklaces.
Quality, hair, and ſhoe bindings.
Beſt gilt, and mohair coat and veſt buttons,
Locket, and common ſleeve ditto.
Plated and pinchbeck, ſhoe and knee buckles.
Pen knives, and ſpring ditto.
Razors, ſciſſars and watch chains.
Iory and horn combs.
Snuff boxes & pocket books.
Beſt Scotch and ſleniſh threads.
Darning threads and ſewing ſilk.
Playing cards, and bed cords.
Table ſpoons, and beſt Holland quills.
Shirt buttons and London pins.
Gartering, and White Chapel needles.
Broad and narrow black ſattin ribbons.
Broad and narrow paduſoy ditto.
Chocolate, coffee, tea,
Tobacco and candles, &c. &c.
With a great many other articles, ſuitable for traveling merchants, but too tedious to enumerate.

66 69

To be lett and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two, or three hundred acres of land, ſituate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majeſty's royal letters patent under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, to Sir William Johnſon, Bart. lying on the north ſide of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajohare ſettlements.——The land is very well watered, and the quality of the ſoil is ſuch as will ſatisfy any ſettler on inſpection, as is well known to all who have hitherto ſeen it.——Theſe lots are propoſed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 50s. New-York currency per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of ſaid ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £.4 New-York currency per ann. for every 100 acres; and as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law ſhall have the preference given them of each lot, ſo taken up, on ſuch terms, and ſubject to ſuch rent, as other lands in the ſaid tract ſhall then be rented for.—Theſe terms will give each ſettler a freehold right; and when the nature of the ſoil, its vicinity to a griſt and ſaw-mill, and that of a rich well ſettled country, with roads already made to it, are duly conſidered, it muſt appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any perſon inclining to ſettle on theſe terms, are to apply to the proprietor at his ſeat at Johnſon-Hall.

N. B. There are ſeveral improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as ſhall be agreed on; alſo ſome valuable tracts of land (well ſituated) to be ſold, by the whole or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee ſimple. For the particulars, apply as above directed. 60 71

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